Martin Teetor, inventor of an adding machine,
and the Teetor Adding Machine Company he headed.

Some time ago I searched for information about adding machines, and other office appliances. I found ads and articles about a Teetor adding machine, that I had never read or heard about. This lead to a search for the history of the Teetor Adding Machine Company, and of Martin Teetor, the man behind it.

Martin Teetor was born November 11 1862. He married Minnie J. Randolph April 8 1888. They had a daughter, Evelyn.

Martin Teetor was a watchmaker with the Marquard wholesale jewelry house. Repairing adding machines he became interested in their construction. He designed and built the Teetor adding and subtracting machine. The Teetor Adding Machine Company was formed December 18 1916.

Martin Teetor died of paralysis December 24 1920.

On December 24 1921 a fire destroyed the building where the Teetor Adding Machine Company was located, causing around half a million dollar in damages.
In 1922 the Teetor Adding Machine had moved to Los Angeles, and built a factory in Pomona. By March 1923 the building had been completed, and production started around August 1923. According to an article from February 5 1924, they were looking for another location. What happened after that, I was unable to find, but they had become inoperative and void by March 17 1926.

I also found Martin Teetor tied to the start of the Butler Machinery Company in Des Moines, but I do not know if it is the same man.

Last update March 30 2021 - Bosj

Titlepage.png

Federal Trade Commission Issues Complaints Against Typewriter and Adding Machines Companies

Seventeen different complaints against seventeen different American manufacturers of typewriters, adding and calculating machines, have been issued by the U. S. Federal Trade Commission sitting at Washington, D. C., based on the charge that cumulative discounts to large purchasers are of a discriminatory nature operating to the disadvantage of the smaller user of such merchandise.

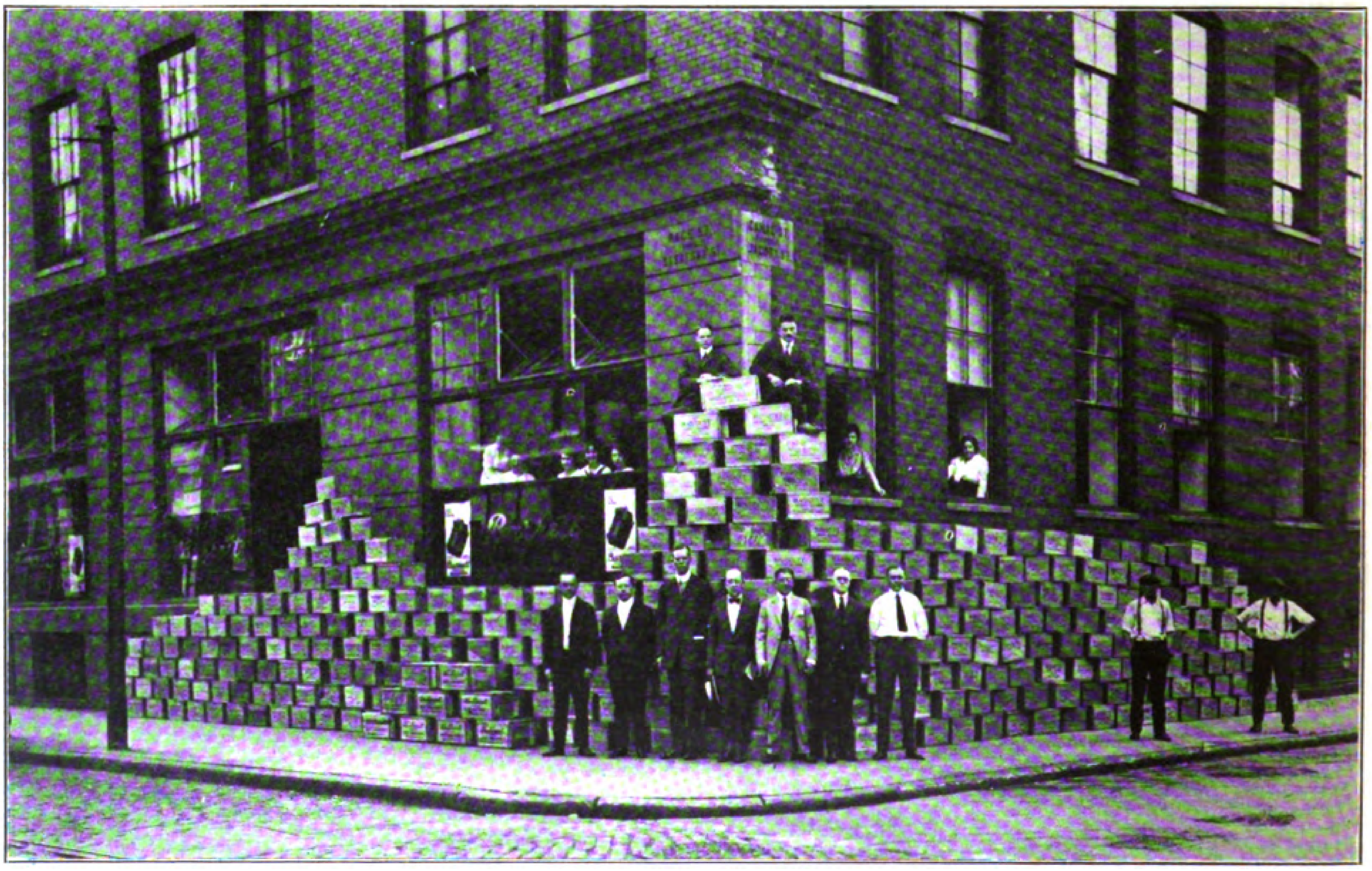
The hearings in all cases have been set for November 13th at the offices of the Commission in Washington. The companies named are: L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co., Wales Adding Machine Co., Remington Typewriter Co., Rockford Milling Machine Co., Royal Typewriter Co., Visigraph Typewriter Mfg. Co., Teetor Adding Machine Co., The Noiseless Typewriter Co. Marchant Calculating Machine Co., International Money Machine Co., Ellis Adding Typewriter Co., The Dalton Adding Machine Co., Corona Typewriter Co., Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Accounting Machine Co., Woodstock Typewriter Co. and Underwood Typewriter Co.

Following the usual legal preliminaries and ending with similar technical expression, the material body of the complaint is practically alike in almost all cases with only a few exceptions noted. This part of the complaint reads as follows:

"That the respondent maintains in its business a system of giving cumulative discounts or rebates in the sale of its products whereby purchasers of its products obtain at the end of each calendar year, or at the end of a definite period, certain rebates or discounts based and estimated upon the aggregate of the separate purchases made by such dealers during the calendar year or such fixed period; that the said system was and is designed and calculated to cause such purchasers to confine their purchases, either largely or exclusively, to the products of the respondent, and to hinder or prevent respondent's competitors from making sales of similar products to such purchasers except at so low a price as will not only meet the price of the respondent on its separate sales, but will also offset the loss in rebates or discounts resulting to such purchasers in the event that they divide their purchases during the year between respondent and one or more of its competitors instead of purchasing exclusively from the respondent."

J. M. Lund, New Remington Manager in Chicago

Announcement is made of the appointment as Chicago manager of the Remington Typewriter Co. of John M. Lund, the company's former manager in San Francisco. Mr. Lund's appointment follows the resignation of A. C. Barlow from his Chicago post and a stay in San Francisco as Remington manager in that city of more than ten years. Mr. Lund is a typewriter man of exceptional qualifi cations and broad experience and his entry into the high class circle of typewriter men in the Windy City is an omen of good fortune for Remington interests there.



Above is pictured a shipment of several hundred Barrett Portable Adding, Listing and Computing Machines, ready for the steamer and only part of one order from abroad. This order for Barretts is without doubt one ot the largest adding machine orders ever received. It might be said that Mr. Gookin is the gentleman with the smile.

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1919 11 - Typewriter Topics vol 41-43 p246 Teetor.png

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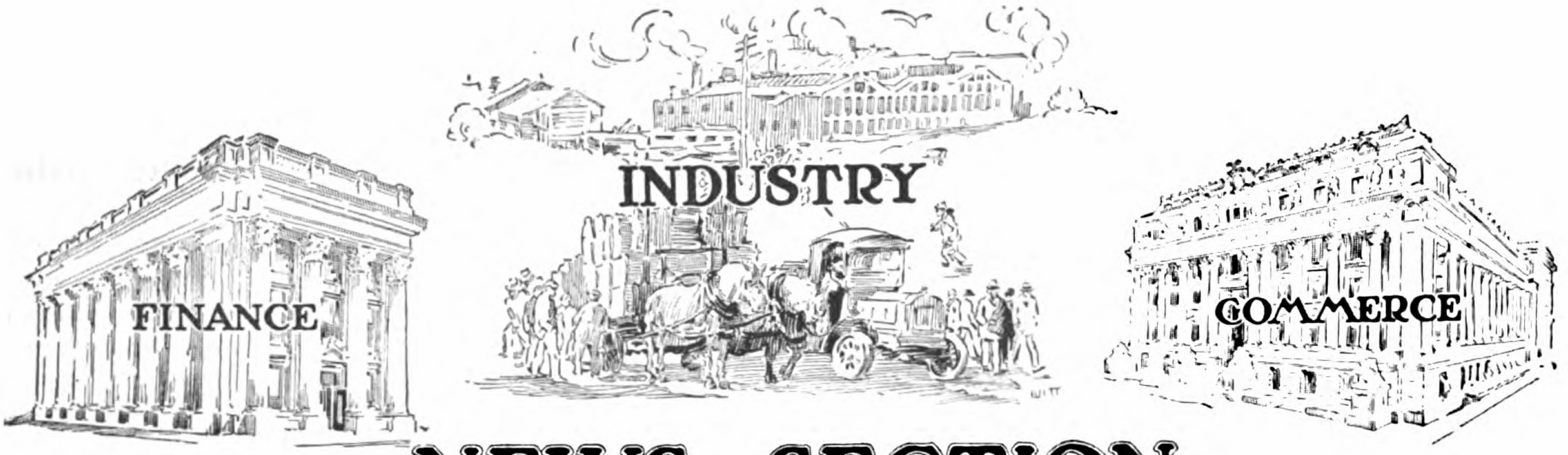

NEWS SECTION

Comparison of January Sales With Other Years

The following table from the monthly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York shows the value of sales in the month of January for the past four years. For purposes of comparison sales in January, 1921, are taken as 100 and January sales in other years are expressed in percentages of this base. A column is also added showing the approximate relative values of the products handled in the different lines. The reports of the United States census of manufactures have been used as the basis for calculating the relative values.

	Relative Values	Monthly Sales Jan., 1919	Jan., 1920	Jan., 1921	Jan., 1922
Dry goods	20	134	274	100	140
Drugs	3	106	126	100	110
Shoes	7	131	242	100	106
Diamonds	1	274	309	100	100
Jewelry	1	120	255	100	90
Groceries	37	118	158	100	91
Clothing	25	97	176	100	77
Stationery	2	89	98	100	75
Hardware	3	112	140	100	72
Machine tools	1	200	186	100	31
Weighted av.		114	181	100	9

Standardization Committee for Turret Lathe Group

A. J. Jones, chairman of the committee of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association which is in charge of standardization of turret lathes, has appointed the following men to assist him in that work: R. E. Flanders, Jones & Lamson Machine Co.; Oskar Kylin, Foster Machine Co.; Charles Meier, Acme Machine Co.

Adding Machine Companies Cleared of Charges

The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed, because of insufficient evidence, complaints charging unfair competition against the following adding machine companies: The Adder Machine Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Accounting Machine Co., Inc., New York City; Burroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich.; The Dalton Adding Machine Co., Cincinnati, O.; Ellis Adding Typewriter Co., Newark, N. J.; International Money Machine Co., Reading, Pa.; Marchant Calculating Machine Co., Oakland, Cal.; Rockford Milling Machine Co., Rockford, Ill.; Teetor Adding Machine Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

N. F. T. C. Scheme to Aid Unemployment Here

The National Foreign Trade Council has sent a letter to trade organizations and Chambers of Commerce throughout the country requesting their co-operation in a plan which it believes will assist in reducing unemployment in the United States, by providing that a part at least of the proceeds of foreign loans floated here shall be spent for the purchase of American products.

The council urges American investors to insist that the underwriters of foreign loans shall require the inclusion in the loan agreement, wherever practicable, of a stipulation covering such use of the loan proceeds. The council points out that it is the settled practice of British and other European bankers, and adds that the effect of such a practice is providing employment for the industries of the country furnishing the money is obvious. This proposal of the National Foreign Trade Council is particularly significant in view of the importance of the firms composing the council.

"The United States today has an industrial establishment capable of providing much more than is needed to meet domestic requirements," states O. K. Davis, secretary of the council. "The slackness of foreign trade is one of the strongly influential factors in our present business depression. The Foreign Trade Council believes that this depression might be substantially relieved by requiring foreign countries which are borrowing here, to follow their loans with orders that would give work to American factories."

The letter calls attention to some recent instance where this policy was not followed, in one of which the borrowers expected to be required to spend part of the loan in the United States; but because they were not so required, they are planning to spend in Germany the money borrowed here.

Auto Industry Ahead of Iron and Steel

The value of automobiles produced in the United States in 1920 was $917,-470,000. If the $450,000,000 in tires, the $184,000,000 paid for garage hire and wages, and the many millions spent on motor car accessories, are added, the automobile industry looms up with $1,500,000,000 turnover. This brings it ahead of the steel and iron industry.

President Signs Screw Thread Resolution

The President has signed House Joint Resolution 227, thereby extending the term of the National Screw Thread Commission for a period of five years from March 21. The commission was scheduled to meet on March 17 to formulate plans for the extended work which it now will undertake.

Some opposition has been voiced recently to the effect that too many are dabbling in standardization. It was reported that some opposition would meet the Screw Thread Commission bill in the Senate on that ground, but it failed to materialize. Senator King, of Utah, did ask if Congress is not making appropriations for similar work which could be discharged just as well by this commission, which receives no salary. He apparently was satisfied by the assurances given him by Senator McNary, of the Committee on Manufactures, and he interposed no objection. The bill passed by unanimous consent.

National Metal Trades Association to Convene at New York

The twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Metal Trades Association will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 19 and 20.

On Monday preceding the convention the executive committee will convene, and the twenty-three branch secretaries will hold their semi-annual meeting. In the evening there will be a joint dinner of the administrative council with the local branch presidents and secretaries. On Tuesday, the administrative council will hold its semi-annual meeting.

On the evening of April 18, the annual dinner of the Alumni Association will be held.

The convention will open on Wednesday morning with a short business meeting. Able speakers have been secured to discuss important business, financial and labor questions of the day.

The association, after a most careful survey of apprenticeship training, covering a period of more than two years, has prepared a very exhaustive plan of apprenticeship training, which will be submitted to the members at the convention.

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1922 - American Machinist v56 p464.jpg

NEXT ITEM

monopoly in the purchase of live stock and sale of meat and meat products, in alleged violation of section 7 of the Clayton Act. Disposition: After hearing, respondent was ordered to divest itself of the capital stock and property of the E. H. Stanton Co.

Complaint No. 355.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* Adder Machine Co. Charge: Unfair methods of competition by giving to purchasers of its products at the end of each calendar year, or at the end of a definite period, certain rebates or discounts based or estimated upon the aggregate of the purchases made by such dealers during the calendar year or fixed period, with the object of causing such purchasers to confine their purchases to respondent's products and to hinder its competitors from making sales to such purchasers except at a loss; and giving rebates or discounts based on the number of machines used by a purchaser irrespective of make or manufacture, thereby giving an undue advantage to the large purchaser and hindering the small user or purchaser of such machines from obtaining the same discounts and rebates as a large purchaser, in alleged violation of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act. Disposition: After hearing, the complaint herein was dismissed without prejudice, for the reason that the evidence was not sufficient to support an order.

Complaint No. 361.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* Accounting Machine Co. (Inc.). Charge: (Ante, complaint No. 355). Disposition: (Ante, complaint No. 355).

Complaint No. 362.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* Burroughs Adding Machine Co. (Inc.). Charge: (Ante, complaint No. 355). Disposition: (Ante, complaint No. 355).

Complaint No. 364.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* The Dalton Adding Machine Co. Charge: (Ante, complaint No. 355). Disposition: (Ante, complaint No. 355).

Complaint No. 365.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* Ellis Adding-Typewriter Co. Charge: (Ante, complaint No. 355). Disposition: (Ante, complaint No. 355).

Complaint No. 366.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* International Money Machine Co. Charge: (Ante, complaint No. 355). Disposition: (Ante, complaint No. 355).

Complaint No. 367.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* Marchant Calculating Machine Co. Charge: (Ante, complaint No. 355). Disposition: (Ante, complaint No. 355).

Complaint No. 369.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* Rockford Milling Machine Co. Charge: (Ante, complaint No. 355). Disposition: (Ante, complaint No. 355).

Complaint No. 370.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* Teetor Adding Machine Co. Charge: (Ante, complaint No. 355). Disposition: (Ante, complaint No. 355).

Complaint No. 399.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* American Dental Trade Association, the Dental Manufacturers' Club, American Retail Dental Dealers' Association, et al. Charge: Using unfair methods of competition by combining and conspiring with the intent of monopolizing the business of manufacturing and selling dental goods, and with the intent of stifling and suppressing competition by enforcing adherence to resale prices fixed by respondents, in alleged violation of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act. Disposition: After hearing, the complaint herein was dismissed without prejudice.

Complaint No. 402.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* S. J. Cox et al. Charge: Using unfair methods of competition in the sale of stocks and securities by circulating false information and false advertising and suppressing other facts relating to the Prudential Trust & Securities Co., the Prudential Oil & Refining Co., and the General Oil Co., all of Texas, for the purpose of misleading and deceiving the general public into buying stock and stock subscriptions, in alleged violation of section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act. Disposition: After hearing, an order was entered requiring the respondents to cease and desist from the practices charged in the complaint.

Complaint No. 404.—Federal Trade Commission *v.* Buffalo Steam Roller Co. Charge: Using unfair methods of competition by giving and offering to give to public officials and employees of both its customers and prospective customers, and its competitors' customers and prospective customers gratuities of different kinds, including sums of money and expenses to the respondent's place of business for the purpose of inspecting the respondent's products, as an inducement to influence their employers to purchase or contract to pur-

1922 - Annual report of the FTC - fiscal year ending 1922 06 30 p142.png

NEXT ITEM

All Complaints Dismissed

After hearing, the Federal Trade Commission sitting in Washington during the month of February, dismissed formal complaints which had been lodged with that body against the Adder Machine Co.; Accounting Machine Co.; Burroughs, Dalton and Teetor adding machine companies; Ellis Adding Typewriter Co., International Money Machine Co., Marchant Calculating Machine Co. and the Rockford Milling Machine Co.

1922 - Business Equipment Topics v.50-52 p369.png

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Teetor Adding Machine Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—See Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—The Federal Trade Comm. at Washington on March 13, dismissed because of insufficient evidence, complaints charging unfair competition against the above Co., the Adder Machine Co., the Accounting Machine Co., Inc., New York; Dalton Adding Machine Co., Ellis Adding Typewriting Co., Newark, N. J.; International Money Machine Co., Merchants Calculating Machine Co., Oakland, Cal.; Rockford Milling Machine Co., Rockford, Ill., and the Teetor Adding Machine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Official, March 18.

1922 - Poors Cumulative Service p319 and 050.png

NEXT ITEM

1922 01 12 - Typewriter Topics vol 50-52 p0369 FTC court Teetor..png

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1922 01 12 - Typewriter Topics vol 50-52 p0369 FTC court Teetor.png

sources

sources on internet..png

Some of the internet websites I used to gather information.

Google
https://www.google.com
https://books.google.com
https://patents.google.com

Internet Archive
https://archive.org/details/texts
https://archive.org/details/internationaltoolcataloglibrary
https://archive.org/details/catalogs
https://archive.org/details/manuals

Hathitrust Digital Library
https://www.hathitrust.org

Patents
https://patents.google.com
https://worldwide.espacenet.com
http://www.datamp.org
https://depatisnet.dpma.de
http://bases-brevets19e.inpi.fr
https://patents.justia.com

Trademarks
https://www.uspto.gov/trademarks/search
http://www.ic.gc.ca/app/opic-cipo/trdmrks/srch/
https://www.dpma.de/gebrauchsmuster/recherche/index.html
https://trademarks.justia.com

Personal information
https://www.findagrave.com/
https://www.ancestry.com/search/
https://www.genealogy.com/

sources on internet.png